

Haughey elected new Irish premier

DUBLIN (R) — Charles Haughey, the great survivor in Irish politics, Tuesday narrowly became prime minister for the third time when the speaker of parliament used his casting vote to break an 82-82 tie and put him into power. His victory, one of the most spectacular political comebacks in a colourful career that has been rocked by scandals and challenges to his leadership, saved Ireland from being plunged into yet another election campaign. Left-wing independent deputy Tony Gregory facilitated Haughey's win by deciding at the last moment to abstain. After a tense day of high drama in Ireland's 25th parliament, the leadership vote was tied 82-82 and the new speaker, independent Sean Treacy, stepped in to ensure Haughey can now bring in a minority government.

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King receives cables of good wishes

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday received a cable from the former head of the military council in Sudan, Field Marshal Abdur Rahman Swaridah, expressing appreciation for the hospitality accorded him during his stay in the Kingdom. King Hussein also received a cable from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu who was flying through Jordanian airspace on his way to India. The president wished the King health and happiness and more progress and prosperity for the Jordanian people. He also lauded the strong ties of friendship between Romania and Jordan.

Rifai chairs Cabinet meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai chaired a Cabinet meeting on Tuesday. The gathering endorsed a number of decisions.

Turkey says Ammarin has no immunity

ANKARA (R) — A military court decided Tuesday that a Jordanian embassy employee charged with spying has no diplomatic immunity because he is a long-term president of Turkey, Anatolian Agency said. Adnan Musa Suleiman Ammarin, a Jordanian working as a translator at his country's embassy, and a Turk, Ali Kent, face 15 years in prison if found guilty on charges of gathering information on military installations for Syria.

Egypt, Congo urge Mideast peace talks

CAIRO (R) — Congo agreed with Egypt Tuesday that an international Middle East peace conference should be called and that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should attend. Egypt and Congo "agree that peace efforts should continue in the context of an international conference to be attended by all the parties concerned, including the PLO," a communiqué said.

Andreotti meets with Craxi

ROME (AP) — Premier-designate Giulio Andreotti, trying to overcome Socialist opposition to his attempt to form a new government, met Tuesday with Bettino Craxi and said he received assurances the Socialist leader had nothing personal against him.

Babbitt enters presidential race

MANCHESTER, N.H. (R) — Former Arizona Governor Bruce Babbitt Tuesday declared himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination in the 1988 U.S. presidential race. Babbitt, 49, heir to a \$20-million family fortune, tested a campaign slogan by declaring his desire to put "America in charge again."

Human rights body condemns abductions

GENEVA (R) — A French resolution condemning hostage-taking throughout the world was unanimously adopted by the 43rd U.N. Human Rights Commission. The resolution demanded the release of hostages of all nationalities and called on governments to punish abductors.

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Camps war erupts again as Syrian troops raid AUB

Relief supplies blocked from reaching Shatila

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Mortar and sniper fire broke out Tuesday around a Palestinian refugee camp after heavy overnight clashes in south Beirut that killed four people and injured seven, militia sources said.

Shooting blocked a relief convoy sponsored by Saudi Arabia which was trying to reach a besieged Palestinian refugee camp in Beirut Tuesday, a Palestinian spokesman said.

He said three refugees were wounded when Shi'ite Muslim Amal militiamen fired on four trucks carrying supplies donated by a Saudi Arabian charity, the Aid Committee of the Two Holy Shrines, as they approached Shatila camp in southern Beirut.

"The shooting stopped the relief operation and the trucks went back," the spokesman said.

An Amal source denied that the militia had opened fire. In mainly Muslim west Beirut, three explosions caused alarm, but police had no immediate reports of casualties.

Witnesses said a woman was slightly hurt when a stick of dynamite exploded in a rubbish heap near the West German embassy, closed for more than a month.

Police said another stick of dynamite, apparently hurled from a speeding car, went off in a rubbish heap near the seafront and a bomb exploded under a car parked near the Bristol Hotel, a few metres from a Syrian army checkpoint.

Witnesses said Syrian troops briefly blocked roads near the sites of the blasts, the first reported in west Beirut since more than 7,000 Syrian soldiers deployed there on Feb. 22 to crack down on militia anarchy.

The Syrians have not taken control of the beleaguered Palestinian camps of Shatila or Bourj Al Barajneh. Sniper and mortar fire erupted around Shatila after overnight camps fighting killed four people and injured

seven. A Palestinian spokesman said the clashes forced people to stay huddled in four underground shelters. "They can't venture out because sniping hits anything that moves."

An official of the Saudi Arabian charity, Husni Majzoub, said the relief supplies were handed over to the pro-Syrian National Salvation Front after the convoy turned back.

"After that, we don't know what happened," he said, adding that the trucks were loaded with 55 tonnes of sugar, rice, milk, cooking oil and canned food.

Monday night's Amal-Palestinian fighting was some of the worst since the Syrians moved into west Beirut to halt battles between Amal and leftist militias.

Some 3,000 people live in Shatila, a shantytown that grew out of a camp founded to house Palestinian refugees.

Syrian troops are deployed near the camps in mainly Shi'ite areas in Beirut, but not around them. Syrian officers have hinted they may deploy in south Beirut, but have not made a clear statement.

The sixth group involved is the Syrian-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP). Its leader, George Habash, met Mr. Arafat's military deputy, Khalil Al Wazir, in Algiers Monday night. Mr. Abderrahman added.

All the groups are due to meet in Algiers this week to continue talks there, he said.

The last PNC session was held in Amman in November, 1984.

Mr. Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, told Reuters here before leaving for Algiers Monday that no date had yet been set for a PNC meeting, which is due to be held in the Algerian capital.

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issue which has proved a stumbling block in PLO reconciliation talks — the suspended 1985 PLO-Jordanian accord on joint Middle East peace moves.

Abu Jihad is due to go to Prague and Moscow after the Algiers talks, Mr. Abderrahman said, without giving details of who he would see there.

The talks in Tunis have been at the level of deputy leaders of factions and the Algiers meetings planned this week are scheduled to last two days, he added.

Iraq's Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz and Mr. Arafat Monday reviewed latest developments in the Iran-Iraq war.

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The two other groups in Tunis

PLO factions hold reconciliation talks

TUNIS (R) — Factions of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) are involved in talks in Tunis and Algiers aimed at reconciling their differences, a PLO spokesman said Tuesday.

Three Syrian-based groups, which have opposed PLO leader Yasser Arafat, were taking part in the talks to prepare for a session of the Palestine National Council (PNC), the PLO's parliament-in-exile.

Representatives of five factions, including Mr. Arafat's Fatah group and two Syrian-based organisations, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) and the Palestinian Communist Party, were due to hold a third day of talks in Tunis Tuesday, PLO spokesman Ahmad Abderrahman told Reuters.

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Spy case reportedly affecting U.S. cooperation with Israel

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has ordered the Pentagon to restrict its cooperation with Israel following the Jonathan Pollard spy scandal, the Hadashot news paper said Tuesday.

The report quoted U.S. sources as saying the cutback was in areas in which Israel enjoyed special treatment, an apparent reference to intelligence and strategic cooperation.

A U.S. embassy official declined to confirm or deny reports that Washington was restricting intelligence cooperation and rejecting bids by Israeli companies for American security contracts.

Hadashot said Mr. Weinberger had ordered close security supervision of Israeli diplomats in the United States and any visiting Israeli defence officials.

On Monday night, Israeli state man Abba Eban vowed to investigate the spy scandal involving Pollard, a U.S. navy intelligence analyst sentenced to life imprisonment by a Washington court last week for passing secrets to Israel.

"We have read that this matter does not call for any further action," said Eban, chairman of Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, and a former foreign minister.

"That is the government's view, but it is not binding on the Knesset (parliament)," he said.

"The committee has not had the privilege of hearing any re-

port on the Pollard affair apart from the description of our concern as a kind of hysteria," Mr. Eban said. "I protest at the level and style of the prime minister's statement."

Israeli leaders say the Pollard spying activities were planned behind their back by a now-disbanded intelligence unit of the Defence Ministry.

The espionage affair has put Eban, an eloquent Cambridge-educated spokesman for Israel, back in the limelight at home, where he admits, he enjoys less popularity than he does abroad.

Eban, 71 last month, has not been a cabinet member since 1974 when he ended an eight-year term as foreign minister under the cloud of the Labour government's failure to foresee the 1973 Middle East war.

Shamir said Tuesday the rift over the Pollard spy case must now be allowed to heal.

Shamir also said a committee headed by prominent legislator Abba Eban that hoped to investigate the affair had no right to do so.

Shamir sought Tuesday to downplay the tension, saying: "This is a hitch which occurred 15 months ago and the process of healing has been going on since then. All this talk of treachery is exaggerated. We must explain, calm down and heal."

He said: "Eban cannot invite everybody to the committee about."

That just doesn't happen here."

Israeli fund established to help Pollards

An Israeli group calling itself "Citizens For Pollard" appealed Tuesday for donations to help Jonathan Pollard and his wife jailed for spying for Israel.

If the Israeli government does not, then the citizens of Israel should give encouragement and support to the Pollards. They need it and deserve it," the group said in a newspaper advertisement.

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait was reported Tuesday to have been joined by Sudan in a bid to reconcile South Yemen's leaders and refugee opponents as a step towards improved ties between Aden and North Yemen.

Kuwait has long tried to bridge differences between the Yemeni neighbours, on the southern tip of the Arabian peninsula, which began talks in 1982 on a merger.

Kuwait's Al Watan newspaper said Tuesday Sudan was also seeking to patch up differences between the rival Marxist factions in South Yemen.

Arab diplomats say Kuwait has stepped up its role as mediator since its emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, became symbolic head of the Islamic World.

As host of a summit of Islamic leaders last January, he assumed the chairmanship of the 46-member Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) for three years.

Kuwait's minister of state for foreign affairs, Saud Mohammad Al Osaimi, visited Aden Monday after a stop in North Yemen with messages from Sheikh Jaber for the leaders of both countries.

The nature of the contacts, taking Mr. Osaimi on his second plane shuttle in a month, were not made public.

The diplomats say Kuwait is seeking to heal rifts between Aden's ruling faction, led by President Haider Abu Baker Al Attas, and opponents who took refuge in North Yemen after the overthrow in January 1986 of President Ali Nasser Mohammad.

Mr. Khashoggi told the newspaper he deceived Mr. Casey by inventing a group of Canadians whom he said threatened to reveal the secret arms sales unless they were immediately reimbursed for a \$10 million contribution they had supposedly made towards buying the weapons.

He said the story was intended to increase pressure on the Reagan administration to repay money owed to an associate.

Corporations controlled by Mr. Khashoggi played a major role in financing the arms sales to Iran and the diversion of some of the profits to Nicaraguan contra rebels.

Senate and House committees are investigating the sales and diversion of the profits and a commission headed by former Senator John Tower criticised President Reagan for not paying enough attention to the activities of his aides in the affair.

Mr. Khashoggi also said the United States had frozen six of his bank accounts, containing about \$60 million, while investigators try to track down what happened to the money from the Iran arms sales.

But he said U.S. investigators had been unable to find all his accounts because they did not even know the names of all his companies.

Diplomatic sources in the region said Aden's demand for the return of its refugees from North Yemen was the main obstacle towards progress in the unity talks.

The whereabouts of Ali Nasir, who has vowed to wrest back control in Aden, are unclear. He has been reported variously in Ethiopia, Syria and North Yemen.

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Mr. Attas, during a

Haj Hassan returns from Arab labour conference

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan returned to Amman on Tuesday after representing Jordan at the 15th meeting of the Arab Labour Organisation's (ALO) conference held in Baghdad.

In a statement upon returning to Amman, the minister said that the participants discussed a report by the ALO director general on the relationship between technology, development and employment, the ALO's activities and achievements and ALO recommendations concerning promoting the organisation's various centres and institutes.

Also on the agenda was the subject of the ALO's participation

in the 73rd meeting of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to be held in Geneva in June, the minister continued. He said Jordan submitted two proposals concerning measures for supporting the steadfastness of Arab workers under Israeli rule, adding that the proposals were endorsed by the majority of delegates.

Mr. Haj Hassan delivered Jordan's address to the meeting in which he spoke about the condition of Arab workers, Israel's confiscation of Arab property in Palestine and the Iraq-Iran war. He also met with a number of Arab ministers attending the ALO conference.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Municipality modifies traffic lights

AMMAN (Petra) — Modifications to the traffic light system in Amman have been made to speed up the movement of vehicles at junctions. A municipality spokesman said that traffic lighting systems at a number of junctions have been reorganised so that the amber light will no longer be used when the light changes from red to green. But, he said, the amber light will show when changing from green to red. This system was shown to have saved five per cent waiting time at a model junction.

Refinery donates JD 10,000 to universities

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company (JPRC) has decided to donate JD 10,000 annually to the University of Science and Technology and Mu'ta University. A JPRC spokesman said that similar annual contributions go to the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University.

U.S. women's delegation due today

AMMAN (Petra) — A U.S. women's delegation is due here today for a visit to Jordan and talks with Jordanian women's unions. A spokesman for the Ministry of Social Development's women's department, which organised the visit, said that the 15-member delegation will discuss promoting cultural exchanges between U.S. and Jordanian women's federations and will familiarise themselves with the achievements of Jordanian women in various fields. The delegation members will also be taken on a tour of archaeological sites and Palestinian refugee camps in the Kingdom.

Zarqa destroys spoiled foodstuffs

ZARQA (Petra) — Zarqa Municipality on Tuesday destroyed a large quantity of canned food unfit for human consumption and warned that it will intensify inspection tours to ensure that store keepers abide by regulations concerning food supplies sold to the public. Mr. Badr Bahauddin from the municipality said that merchants violating the regulations would be referred to court for trial. Dr. Rabah Bourini, director of the health services in Zarqa, was present when the confiscated food stuffs were destroyed.

Municipality to attend housing symposium

AMMAN (Petra) — Greater Amman Municipality will take part in a 3-day pan-Arab symposium on low-cost housing, due to be held in Tunis on March 17. During the symposium, which is organised by the Arab Ministers of Housing and Reconstruction Council's technical secretariat, in cooperation with the Tunisian Ministry of Housing, participants will discuss a number of issues pertaining to development planning and housing policies and strategies. They will also discuss methods and means followed in implementing low-cost housing projects and quality of materials used and financing systems.

University to host symposium on plasticulture technology

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-day symposium on the technology of plasticulture will open at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Agriculture on Monday, according to Dr. Mohammad Suwan, who is rapporteur of a committee preparing for the symposium.

Dr. Suwan said that the participants will discuss technology used in implementing a plasticulture research project being conducted by a team from France, University of Jordan specialists and agricultural engineers. He said that the symposium will discuss the subject of modifying plastic coverings used for growing crops in dry and semi-arid regions.

Save the Children Fund to hold spring festival on April 3

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Save the Children Fund (SCF) will hold a 1987 spring festival at the Plaza Hotel in Amman on April 3 under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Princess Basma, chairperson of the Queen Alia Social Welfare Fund (QASWF).

A spokesman for the hotel said that the event will include a variety of activities for children including a puppet show, lottery, and a fancy dress party in addition to other forms of entertainment and a charity bazaar. The Armed

Jordanian child wins prize in UNICEF art competition

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Jordanian child was one of the winners in a world's children art competition in Japan held as part of the celebrations and activities marking the 40th anniversary of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Rasheed Sultan Al Rousan, aged 10, from Jordan was awarded a prize for his colourful drawing of birds on a tree.

The UNICEF organised the event in which forty countries took part, and provided 846 drawings, in addition to 400,000 entries from

No plans to freeze privatisation of TCC, Husseini says

By Rana Sabagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Minister of Communications Muhibeddine Al Husseini said Tuesday that the government has no plans to freeze the privatisation scheme of the government-owned Telecommunications Corporation (TCC).

"Suggestions to this effect (freezing privatisation of the TCC) are untrue. There is no retreat whatsoever on our announced plans to privatise the company," Mr. Husseini told the Jordan Times.

The Cabinet last year endorsed the transformation of the TCC into a public-shareholding company, with the government holding all shares, as a first step towards changing it into a properly market-oriented commercial entity. At a later stage, the government is to decide on whether or not it private sector participation will be sought. "We have endorsed the principle of privatising TCC and we still stick to our decision," said Mr. Husseini.

The minister was commenting on speculation that the government has withdrawn its preliminary approval to privatise a number of public companies into shareholding institutions operating on a commercial basis. The privatisation plans cover the TCC, the Royal Jordanian airline and the Public Transport Corporation.

"As far as we (the TCC) are concerned, things are moving on the right track. But I cannot comment on the standings of other companies included in the government's privatisation plans," said Mr. Husseini. "We are heading towards transforming the TCC's status in a relentless drive. We have embarked on practical steps to achieve this goal," said Mr. Husseini, during an interview in his office at the ministry's new headquarters off the Eighth Circle.

The actual transformation of the TCC into a public sharehold-

ing company involves three phases and is expected to be completed in two years from now, said Mr. Husseini, who also chairs the company's board.

According to the minister, Jordanian expertise and the company's staff are mainly employed to do assessments regarding the three stages, and in rare instances, foreign expertise might be sought. Five experts from British Teleconsult, the consultancy arm of British Telecom — which itself has been recently privatised — completed their assessment of the viability of the TCC privatisation.

The first step is working on a new financial and accounting order for the TCC, changing its accounting procedure from the government accounting method into commercial notes and balance sheets, he explained. "It will be ready in a year from today," the minister said.

Draft law

The second stage of the company's transformation would be "charting a law," to govern its activities through legal means.

A year or more will be needed to draw up the company's draft law, before it is endorsed by the Cabinet, Parliament and later enforced by Royal Decree, he added.

Stage three will entail evaluating TCC's assets based on a profit to capital ratio to determine the value of each share, and the number of shares to be divided amongst the public sector.

"If we decide to sell shares to the private sector, we'll be seeking underwriting companies and some consultancies — if needed — to guide the process," Mr. Husseini said. "We shall need long time from now before the third stage is completed and before we decide on whether or not we want the private sector's participation," he continued.

The TCC, which employs almost 4,000 staff, posted JD 42 million in total revenues for 1986.



Muhibeddine Al Husseini

out of which JD 22 million were counted as net profits, according to Mr. Husseini.

Private participation

Indicating government hesitation over private sector participation in the TCC, he said: "Until now, there is no concrete visualisation on the volume of and the possibilities of opening the door for the private purchase of some of the TCC's total shares."

"Private sector participation will depend on the government's attitude and perceptions when the right moment comes in the future," he said.

Mr. Husseini stated that the privatisation scheme pertaining to the TCC was not launched to improve its financial position or to increase its revenues, which are stand out in comparison with other service-oriented public-owned companies.

According to the minister, the whole step was undertaken in order to provide the corporation with financial and administrative independence and flexibility as well as to remove the red-tape in decision making and taking.

TCC, which enjoys a monopoly over the Kingdom's telecommunications services since 1971, and well-placed sources have estimated the corporation's total assets and investments at JD 400 million.

Preparatory committee draws up framework

for int'l conference on Jordan's history

AMMAN (J.T.) — A committee entrusted with preparing for the Fourth International Conference on the History and Archaeology of Jordan Tuesday ended its two-day meeting in Amman after working out a final framework for the conference's deliberations and objectives. The conference is due to be held in the French city of Lyon in 1989 and a host of scholars from France, Jordan and other nations are expected to participate in the meetings.

Summing up the committee's work over the past two days, Dr. Adnan Al Hadidi, director general of the Department of Antiquities,

said that the planning committee took decisions and resolutions which could contribute towards the success of the conference, the fourth international symposium on Jordan's history and archaeology.

The committee members expressed appreciation for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan's opening speech to the committee meeting on Monday when he called for a revision of studies and archaeological discoveries in Jordan and Palestine.

The Crown Prince said sound,

scientific studies would present a more balanced and more correct picture about the history of the region and could refute all falsehoods, inaccuracies and biases which characterised some previous studies, Dr. Hadidi said.

The committee, he added, has set up a sub-committee to follow up the implementation of Prince Hassan's proposals.

In addition, the committee formed a second sub-committee grouping Jordanian and French scholars to work out a final agenda for the conference, Dr. Hadidi pointed out.

Egyptian writer calls on men and women to work together against social injustices

By Najwa Najjar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Unless men and women work together to free their society from the "grips of the enemy," women in the Middle East will never be liberated, said Mrs. Fathia Assal, a well-known Egyptian playwright.

Addressing the Jordanian Writers' Association (JWA), Mrs. Assal said: "I am against the idea that man is the main oppressor of Arab women." She believes that because man himself is enslaved, he wants to enslave others.

According to Mrs. Assal, societies in the Arab World are imprisoned by the West and imperialism because their economies are tied to international capitalism. She used the open-door policy of Egypt as an example: "This policy opened Egyptian society to capitalism, whetting the consumers' appetites, (especially women's) for foreign imports. As a result, salaries were not enough to accommodate the consumers' needs and the income was no longer spent on national goods," Mrs. Assal said. "Similarly, Arab consumers became fuel for foreign industries," she said.

Mrs. Assal, who was invited by the JWA to speak at a six-day seminar which ended Sunday and which was entitled "the causes of Jordanian women" said that only if a society is free, can there be free individuals. "Therefore, both men and women must work together to overcome the forces which control society. As we look at our tradition and history to understand our reality, we will understand that men and women have one cause, and that is the cause of society," she said. "And history and tradition can not be changed without an overall transformation."

The aim of women's struggle is to be free from the male domination, not to hate men, but to unite in order to fight reaction-

ary forces and laws, imperialism and Zionism in the region and in order to form a free society," said Mrs. Assal, who is a member of the executive committee of the Egyptian coalition party and secretary general of the writers in the party.

She noted with dismay that the present trend is to separate women's causes and social/political causes. Mrs. Assal said that the international women's conference held in Cairo last year would not take a stand against Camp David nor (Israeli Prime Minister Shimon) Peres visit, which was taking place at the time of the conference. "We were told we should not mix politics and women's issues." "Then we found out why," she continued. "The conference was organised by the Ford Foundation."

Mrs. Assal related a personal experience to an enthusiastic crowd gathered at the JWA to hear her speech. "When I was 10, my father would not let me out of the house. I never entered school, as my father did not think it was important. I saw this as a social reality we live."

"We must be aware of the realities we are living in the Arab World," she said and proposed the establishment and encouragement of institutions, societies, unions and clubs for this purpose. "A lecture, the JWA, the street, all institutions can be part of an awareness campaign," Mrs. Assal said.

On her part Mrs. Assal has translated her ideas into plays. In one of her works, Mrs. Assal portrays the man as sensitive but one who becomes devoid of emotion as a result of responsibilities, which he did not ask for, being placed on his shoulders from the day he was born. "It was his upbringing which split man and woman. When the boy in the

Crown Prince continues series of open meetings to review new direction of education policy

SALT (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Tuesday underlined the need to reassess the educational situation in Jordan in order to improve the quality of education.

This reassessment is required so that the country can define its needs of education for the future, especially since Jordan is now involved in discussing the educational policy of the Kingdom, covering general education, higher education, school textbooks, syllabuses, teachers and all other factors which are part of the education policy, the Crown Prince said.

appraisal of the educational process. He expressed hope that through his study of the situation and in cooperation with educationalists a new educational policy would be finalised. "A special educational team has worked out the framework of this policy, and we are now involved in continuous sessions for arriving at a final version before putting the finishing touches to this policy," Prince Hassan said.

Addressing a meeting of educationalists, directors of education departments and teachers in Balqa Governorate, Prince Hassan said:

"A appraisal of the educational process is essential for different reasons, but largely for the sake of identifying the needs of the labour market. I believe that we still lack guidance for the proper choice of trades, vocations and

professions which are most useful for the Kingdom and which can meet the Jordanian community's needs and the aspirations of the youth at the same time," Prince Hassan said.

The meeting, which was held at the girls comprehensive school in Salt, was attended by Minister of Education Thouqan Al Hindawi, senior Minister of Education officials and directors of education departments in the Balqa region.

Prince Hassan called for a special meeting in which teachers from all over the country could take part in order to discuss school syllabuses. This meeting which the Crown Prince suggested should be held during the summer holidays, should involve a thorough analysis of school work, cooperation between parents and teachers and other factors affecting education, he said.

Seminar reflects concern over curbing drugs problem whilst still manageable

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Justice Minister Riyad Shak'a said Tuesday that Jordan does not have a "grave narcotics problem" compared to other neighbouring countries.

The minister's assertion came in a speech he delivered at the outset of a two-day seminar on narcotics and their socio-economic impact on society, the second seminar on the subject in two weeks, reflecting growing official concern over the need to curb the problem before it grows to larger proportions.

Over the past two months, several drug traffickers were caught by security forces and large quantities of narcotics were seized, hitting the front pages of newspapers and bringing to the fore the scale of a potential narcotics problem and the need to launch preventative measures.

In his speech to the seminar, which was organised by the Business and Professional Women's Club (BPWC), Mr. Shak'a said that the government was formulating a new draft law governing narcotics cases. The new draft law, currently being assessed by the legislation bureau, would introduce harsher sentences against drug dealers and traffickers. One article in the new legislation entities the court to issue the death sentence against armed drug-traffickers should they resist the anti-narcotics squad and if any shooting resulted in the death of one of the anti-narcotics personnel, the minister said.

He added that the new draft law will impose penalties on doctors, pharmacists and drug stores should they violate rules which prohibit the sale of medications without medical prescriptions.

The draft law will give exceptional authority to all the concerned authorities entrusted with combating drug trafficking. Lawyer Tawfiq Salem presented an outline of the projected narcotics draft law which is expected to come into force once it has passed through the usual constitutional stages.

The application of the narcotics law as well as the role of the Public Security Department in combating drug addiction were two working papers presented respectively by Brigadier Ghaleb Suleiman and Colonel Hashem Qaisi.

narcotics cases. Mr. Durra also spoke about Jordan's cooperation in this regard with other Arab countries.

Earlier, the club's president Hind Abdul Isber delivered a speech in which she spoke of the need to curb the narcotics problem and the importance of recommendations likely to come out at the end of the seminar.

In his speech, Dr. Hamzeh shed light on his ministry's newly established drug rehabilitation centre for the rehabilitation of drug addicts. He said that the Ministry of Health was keen to enact a comprehensive national programme — defining the role of all concerned authorities — in order to head-off the drug problem before it grows. In the past, Dr. Hamzeh added, Jordan was not worried about a handful of drug smugglers who used the Kingdom as transit point, but recently substantial quantities of drugs were found to have entered the country.

Public Security Department (PSD) Director Lieutenant-General Abdul Hadi Majali said that his department has managed to apprehend some of the most dangerous international rings dealing with drugs. Lt.-Gen. Majali said that 319 drug trafficking cases have been brought to justice over the past few years, convicting 775 people of different nationalities.

Prosecutor General Sa'ad Durra also delivered a speech in which he outlined the legal aspects and legislations related to

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Deja vu, again

THE naming of Israeli army Col. Avi Sella, accused recruiter of convicted American spy Jonathan Pollard, to command a key Israeli air force base has sparked a diplomatic row between the United States and Israel, much as it generated pressure within Israel for a state inquiry. Pollard was recently sentenced by a U.S. court to life imprisonment for providing officials in the Israeli government with over 1,000 classified intelligence documents.

It seems that Col. Sella's promotion has tried even the seemingly limitless American patience towards Israel. U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger seemed to express dissatisfaction with the leniency of the sentence when he said Pollard should have been hanged for what he did.

Later Weinberger reportedly ordered a curb in U.S.-Israeli intelligence cooperation and a shelving of defence contracts with Israeli firms. This strong American reaction seems to have created a political storm in Israel, with cabinet members calling for a state inquiry into the Pollard affair. The big three in Israel, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, have rejected such calls, and instead, have submitted the issue to the inner cabinet, in effect, to prevent any public debate on the subject. One gets the impression that these top officials know a lot more than they are admitting. Until now, they have denied knowledge of the espionage operation.

We have to wonder, however, if all this furor really signifies a crisis in U.S.-Israeli relations. The sharp American reaction comes after 15 months of reticence on the affair, and appears to be focussed on Col. Sella. His promotion seems to have violated a tacit agreement with the Israeli government not to promote anyone clearly implicated in the spying; the U.S. government, however, is not clamouring to know if top Israeli officials were involved. And, the U.S. is certainly not questioning its intimate alliance with Israel, all the high-level espionage to the contrary notwithstanding.

It appears that the United States is content to make Col. Sella the scapegoat for the affair and to return relations with Israel to normalcy. But, the Israeli government is reluctant to grant the U.S. even this much. Shamir is saying Sella and others have been "punished" enough. And here is where the whole story ends. It looks like *deja vu* all over again. Doesn't it?

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Peace dawns on Lebanon

ALL indications point to an imminent solution for the Lebanese question and the achievement of peace for all the Lebanese people. This has become possible with the deployment of Syrian troops in west Beirut who put an end to fighting and the presence of the militia that caused so much destruction and loss of life. The peace that has been prevailing since the arrival of these troops in the city paved the way for dialogue among various factions and political groups for the sake of putting a final end to the tragedy and the disaster. This deployment of forces was the beginning of the road towards security and stability and peace which will finally come out from among the ruins and destruction. The dialogue and the presence of the Syrian troops in Beirut present a golden chance for the different political parties and groups to launch a serious effort for a national reconciliation for the sake of bringing back peace to Lebanon and safeguarding the independence and territorial integrity of that country. It is also a chance for Arab countries to extend all possible support and help to Lebanon and the Lebanese in their struggle to re-establish peace and regain security and stability. The presence of Syrian troops in Beirut and the prevailing calm and peace in the city offer a precious opportunity for the Lebanese to come together and work out a formula that can ensure a lasting peace.

Al Dustour: A conviction of Israel

A life sentence imposed on Jonathan Pollard, the Israeli spy in the United States was in fact a conviction of Israel itself and its leaders who proved to have been involved with Pollard in espionage work. The U.S. administration of course knows all the details of the espionage activity conducted by Pollard and also realises the dimension of damage caused by Pollard's treason to the United States itself. Yet, the White House, the State Department in Washington and Congress are keeping silent about Israel's implication in the case and some senior officials are in fact trying to cover up for Israel's role in the case, exactly as they did following the exposure of Israel's role in the U.S.-Iran arms deal scandal. What would have happened had another country caused this damage to America's security, or at least declined to cooperate with U.S. officials investigating the case, as Israel has done? The United States which bore the damage due to Pollard's espionage activity, is itself trying to reduce the impact of this scandal on the U.S.-Israeli relations, and the American Secretary of State George Shultz has said that Israel has promised never to resort to such activity again. For the Arabs, this scandal and the official U.S. reaction to it represent another evidence that the United States has completely lost all its credibility as a superpower. For this reason the Arabs ought to think of a new method of dealing with that country which is irrevocably biased towards Israel and doing all that is possible in its power to serve Israel's interests.

Sawt Al Shaab: Help for West Bank, Gaza

THERE is no doubt that the Israelis have benefitted from the lack of solidarity and joint action between Arab states and worked to consolidate their hold on Arab land under their rule. What Jordan is trying to do in the absence of joint Arab action is to extend help to the inhabitants of the occupied territories with the purpose of supporting their steadfastness in the face of Israel's arbitrary actions. This assistance does not substitute a just and lasting peace in the region which can ensure the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland. Jordan's five year development plan for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is designed as a measure to help the Arab inhabitants improve their living conditions and resist Israel's plans. Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Duhun explained this plan and its objectives at a meeting with local and foreign press pointing out Jordanian government efforts and announcing that the government has already started spending millions of dinars in the occupied Arab land in order to strengthen the infrastructure of the economic and social sectors there. At the same time Jordan is trying to enlist help from Arab and foreign countries for this humanitarian task.

Gorbachev enters third year amid nervousness over his changes

By Tony Barber
Reuters

MOSCOW — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev started his third year in office on Wednesday amid growing signs of nervousness in the Communist Party and Soviet society over his ambitious drive for change.

On the foreign policy front, Gorbachev has tried to inject new dynamism into Moscow's positions on areas as varied as nuclear arms control, the war in Afghanistan, Soviet-Chinese relations and the Soviet's East European allies.

At home, he has striven for more openness in public life, weeded out officials linked with the late President Leonid Brezhnev, urged economic reforms, freed dissidents and even hinted at an official review of the crimes of Josef Stalin.

The result is a ferment in Soviet life unparalleled since Nikita Khrushchev, who denounced Stalin in 1956, freed a vast number of people from labour camps and, like Gorbachev, extended the limits of self-expression in the arts.

Gorbachev has spelled out the herculean scale of his tasks by filling his speeches with attacks on opponents of his policies in the party and state bureaucracy and references to widespread apathy in Soviet society.

He told party activists in the Baltic republic of Latvia last month: "Objectively and realistically evaluating the situation, it is

clear that the most difficult time will be this year and the following two."

Western diplomats said Gorbachev could consolidate his position against domestic critics if he were able to score a major foreign policy success, particularly an arms control deal with the United States.

"We are detecting some signs

that Gorbachev's opponents are using the line that he hasn't come up trumps in foreign policy," one diplomat said.

Some analysts in the West think this may be a reason why Gorbachev has revised the Soviet position on nuclear weapons talks and offered the United States a deal on medium-range missiles in Europe separate from other arms

control issues. Gorbachev has said he wants to pull Soviet troops out of Afghanistan, a gesture that would win applause in the West and Islamic countries but could rebound at home if the Afghan party fell apart after the withdrawal.

A potentially explosive problem lies in Eastern Europe, where Gorbachev's reform drive

is awakening popular hopes of change and is disconcerting the party machines of countries such as East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

Some diplomats recalled the unrest in Hungary and Poland after Khrushchev's de-Stalinisation drive. "There must be a lot of people in Moscow who are worried about the effect Gor-

bachev is having in Eastern Europe," one envoy said.

Gorbachev has ejected most "old-guard" leaders linked with Brezhnev from the ruling party politburo and central committee secretariat, with President Andrei Gromyko and Ukrainian leader Vladimir Shechenko the most prominent survivors.

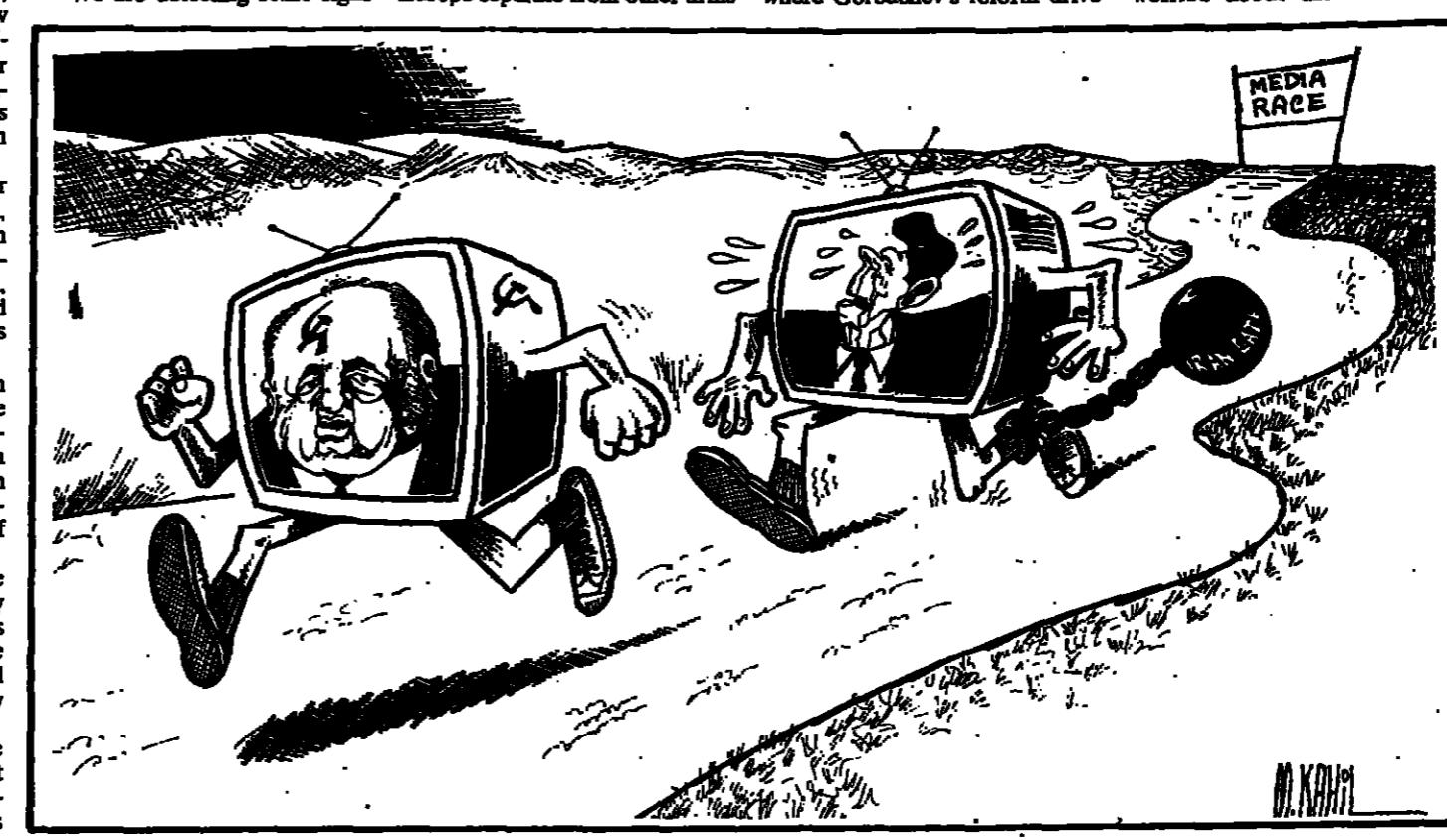
Resistance appears to have consolidated at lower levels in the party. It was spotlighted by the central committee's refusal in January to give whole-hearted support to Gorbachev's drive to extend democratic procedures in Soviet life.

Articles in the official press have indicated that many workers are worried about new policies that can slash their wages if they produce goods of substandard quality.

Gorbachev promised the Soviet people he would not "rock the boat" when pursuing his reform course but Western analysts say the 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution next November could see another controversial issue opened up.

This is the possible rehabilitation of leading Bolsheviks who were executed under Stalin in the 1930s and subsequently erased from official accounts of history.

Gorbachev is the first Soviet leader whose career does not date from Stalin's time, making it easier for him to raise the subject but Western analysts said the historical question was still extremely delicate for party conservatives.



Tensions are rising ahead of April polls in Indonesia

By Jeremy Clift
Reuters

JAKARTA — Tensions appear to be rising in Indonesia ahead of elections in South-East Asia's largest nation with the visit of a Soviet foreign minister triggering a new warning about the dangers of a Communist revival.

Diplomats and Indonesian politicians say that despite almost ritual attacks by the military leadership on Communism, the government's main fear is radical Islam gaining strength at a time of economic difficulty.

Major-General Setijana, commander of the central sector of Indonesia's most populous island of Java, said extremists of the right and left planned to sabotage parliamentary elections on April 23 with the aim of toppling President Suharto.

Suharto has ruled Indonesia, a major oil producer with a population of 168 million and the largest

Muslim nation in the world, for 20 years.

In an unusually strong warning carried by the official Antara news agency on the day Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze arrived in Jakarta, Setijana said members of the outlawed Communist Party were infiltrating the armed forces and groups of intellectuals.

Speaking in the central Java town of Semarang to students and university lecturers, he said extremists were encouraging workers to strike, youths to become hooligans and voters to cast blank ballots in the coming polls.

The Indonesian Observer, often critical of the government, said Setijana's comments had greater impact than normal because of Shevardnadze's visit.

The English-language daily, implying that Setijana's warnings should not be taken too seriously, said: "For the past two decades we have been educated to watch

the Communists (and potential Ayatollahs).

"However, very seldom (if ever) did we hear how bad it could be, or is."

Sarwono Kusumaatmadja, secretary-general of Indonesia's ruling Golkar Party, said the military usually issued this type of warning when it felt tensions rising.

He told Reuters talk of a Communist revival had almost a ritual quality which masked the military's true concerns.

He likened Indonesia to a water buffalo. "The water buffalo can work for you placidly everyday for years and then suddenly one day it will go amok. The next day, it will be back calmly at work for you."

"This is why the army and the government are always sort of concerned about stability in Indonesia..." he said, when asked to comment on Setijana's remarks.

"There is such an emphasis on

every eight years. I believe the last big riots were in 1978 before the presidential election," Sarwono added.

Communism is a useful scapegoat for the government at a time of growing economic difficulties caused by the drop in world oil prices that has resulted in rising inflation and urban unemployment, diplomats say.

President Suharto rose to power in the wake of a failed coup in 1965 blamed on the Communist Party, then the third largest in the world.

The party was outlawed and about 500,000 people were slaughtered afterwards by angry Muslims who took revenge on suspected Communists with tacit support from the army.

Diplomats say the 280,000-strong military is now far more concerned about radical Islam but does not want to attack it too openly.

About 90 per cent of Indonesia's 168 million people are Muslim and the danger for the government at a time of economic difficulties is that unemployment in the cities could fuel Islamic extremism, diplomats say.

They noted Setijana spoke of possible trouble in central Java and the university town of Yogyakarta, areas where radical Islam is thought to be strongest.

There was an upsurge of Islamic unrest in Indonesia in 1984-85, with bomb attacks and a riot in Jakarta's port district. But after a crackdown on Muslim dissidents the unrest appears to have been quelled.

The government has said the country is politically stable and it expects no serious trouble in the run-up to the elections.

However, the government is taking no chances. It has limited the campaign period to 25 days, forbidden rallies and is stepping up security throughout Indonesia's 27 provinces.

U.S. Congress fear of A-bomb unlikely to stop Pakistan aid

By Valerie Strauss
Reuters

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Congress is becoming increasingly concerned that Pakistan is building a nuclear bomb but many legislators believe the U.S. unlikely to end its aid programme to Pakistan as the law would demand.

The legislators believe Islamabad's role in channelling American aid to Afghan rebels fighting Soviet forces is too important to jeopardise.

"Congress is still sympathetic to the Afghan rebels," said a Senate aide. "So it looks like Pakistan can have a bomb and U.S. aid. They will have their cake and eat it too."

The aid to Pakistan is contingent on regular certification by President Reagan that Islamabad does not have a nuclear weapons programme.

U.S. officials have warned Pakistan publicly against building a bomb and Reagan certified to Congress last October that Pakistan was not violating its pact. He expected to do the same this year.

Jamshed Marker, Pakistan's ambassador in Washington, said his country's nuclear programme is purely energy-related.

"We are fully aware of the repercussions on Pakistani-U.S. relations if we go nuclear," he said.

But after two independent reports in the last week said Pakis-

tan had or was close to making a bomb — including a study from the Washington-based Carnegie Endowment for International Peace — there is uncertainty in Congress over the administration's request for a six-year, \$4 billion aid package starting in fiscal year 1988.

"If these reports are true, it would clearly seem to require termination of all American aid to Pakistan," said congressman Stephen Solarz, a New York Democrat and head of a House subcommittee which began discussing the aid request this week.

The problem, legislators say, is that it is virtually impossible to prove whether Pakistan has a bomb.

"Nobody really knows" exactly where they (the Pakistanis) are with this and it would be a mistake to pretend that we do, said Selig Harrison, a senior Carnegie associate.

The administration is also asking Congress to extend for

Pakistan a waiver of the "Symington amendment," which bans aid to nations having nuclear equipment without proper safeguards.

The first six-year waiver expires September 30. Without extension of the waiver, no aid can go through.

Legislators are concerned about Pakistan's failure to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty

and its planned purchase of American AWACS early-warn-

ing radar aircraft. Congressmen and aides predict that instead of banning aid, Congress will try to add conditions such as on-site verification of nuclear facilities.

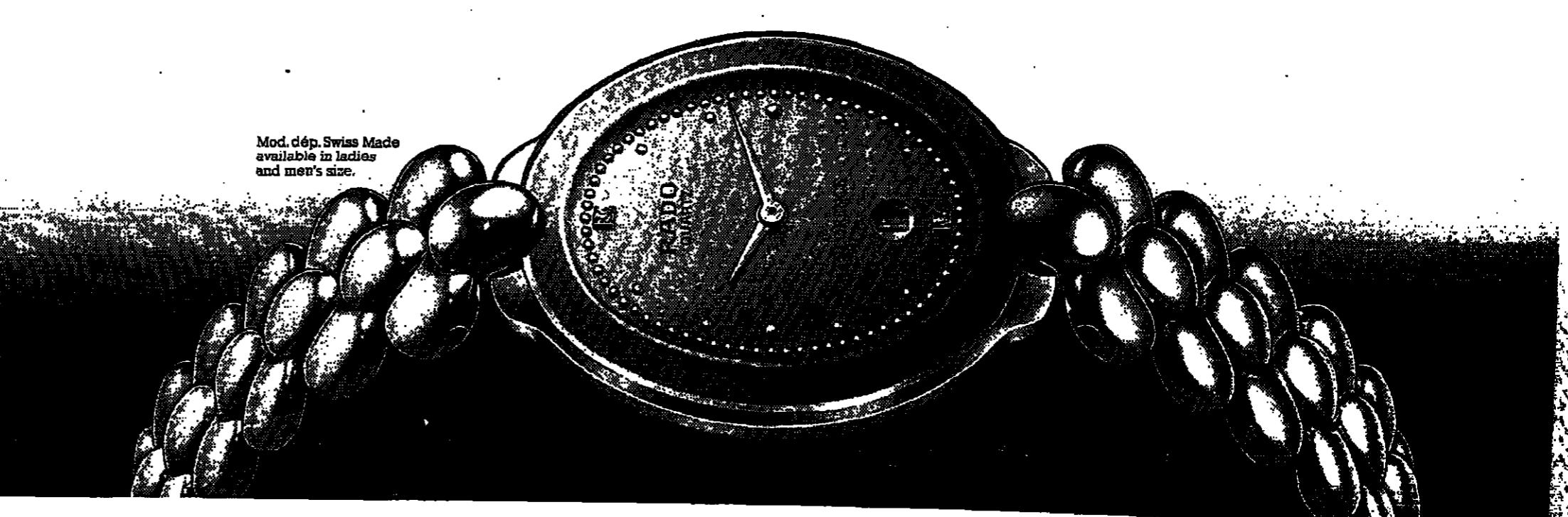
It is likely that increased U.S. pressure will improve their behaviour," a Senate aide said. "They are pretty close to having a bomb now, so it won't hurt them to stop here."

The Reagan administration takes up the Pakistan issue as it struggles to regain credibility lost in the Iran arms scandal and seeks better relations with India.

Yet for the administration and many legislators, the U.S. aid programme to the Afghan rebels is more important than making a

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Jeffrey L. So

Americans count the cost of ageing

The question of who pays the bills for the growing longevity of the U.S. population has barely been tackled, says Nancy Dunn, who reports on the expensive problem of health insurance.

WASHINGTON — Marie, a short, spry Italian-American in her eighties, is living out her life in the comfort of her long-time family home, but she is a pauper. Nothing remains of the substantial assets she accumulated with her late husband Philip. After her death, her house will be sold and the proceeds will go to the nursing home where Philip, a stroke victim, spent his last years and died.

Death makes everyone equal, but for many Americans the levelling process occurs earlier — when the elderly or infirm enter nursing homes for full-time care. With the average cost about \$22,000 a year, few of the 1.5 million Americans in nursing homes can afford the long-term, often terminal stay. Bit by bit, their assets are sold off until they are impoverished enough to qualify for government assistance under the Medicaid programme for the poor.

"What most people fear, especially older Americans... is that home health care or nursing home bills will eat up their savings... and they will go broke, flat-out broke," said Senator John Melcher, chairman of the Senate special committee on ageing.

It was this fear that many

Americans hoped the president would set to rest in his long-awaited plan for health insurance against catastrophe. But the proposals made public in February over opposition from administration conservatives fell far short of the comprehensive insurance coverage which lobbyists for the elderly wanted.

The president's scheme, developed by Dr. Otis Bowen, Secretary of Health and Human Services, calls for an expansion of the present Medicare programme which pays about 45 per cent of the medical costs of the nation's 28 million citizens over 65 and 3 million disabled.

Under the president's plan, for a monthly premium of \$4.92, Medicare beneficiaries would receive an unlimited number of days in paid hospital care and the cost of the doctor and hospital bills would be met after the first \$2,000 a year. The plan does not cover the cost of medicine, eye and dental care.

With conservatives complaining that the plan is just another "big government" solution, many in Congress hastened to praise it as "an important first step." Senator David Durenberger of Minnesota, a ranking Republican on the Senate finance committee, agreed that "it is unconscionable

that we have let senior citizens and the disabled impoverish themselves at the very time they are the sickest."

"The most serious criticism that can be offered," he added, "is that it is far too little."

The criticism resonated around Capitol Hill, where the elderly, who constitute a powerful lobbying group, have influence far beyond their numbers. A number of legislators say that the first \$2,000 cannot be afforded by those who need coverage most urgently — those with incomes between \$8,000 and \$10,000 a year and who do not qualify for Medicaid.

Others complain that the scheme does not protect the estimated 2.8 million individuals under the age of 65, whose medical expenses are now running in excess of \$5,000 each year.

Nor is help suggested for the 35 million Americans who have no health insurance at all, or for those whose insurance does not provide good basic protection, let alone protection against catastrophe — which goes as far as covering for terminal illness.

It is by no means certain that Congress, in its present budgetary straitjacket, can do much more than the president has proposed. In the 21 years since Medicare was enacted, the costs of the biggest U.S. social welfare programme have soared from \$3.7 billion to more than \$70 billion.

At the same time, the costs of medical care have rocketed — last year they rose seven times as fast as the consumer price index despite all efforts by the government to restrain spending.

Several options will be considered in Congress, including:

* Requirements that employers provide insurance coverage against catastrophe.

* Government subsidies for private insurance.

* Tax breaks to encourage individuals to buy private policies.

* Changes to expand current Medicaid or Medicare coverage.

The president's proposal is likely to pass and the search for further answers will go on.

Even among liberals, any suggestion of socialised medicine remains anathema, but the acute, expensive problem of health care is destined to worsen. The elderly population doubled between 1950 and 1980 and it is expected to double again by 2030, when those over 65 will comprise more than 21 per cent of the population.

Meanwhile, the elderly are living longer. By the year 2040 nearly one-third of those over 65 will have living parents. Already the nursing homes are filled with patients whose visiting children are, themselves, grandparents.

The question of who will pay the bills for the growing longevity of the population has barely been tackled — Financial Times feature.

Capturing essence of Arab art in different ways

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Three exhibitions opened in Amman last week and although each is markedly different from the other they all, to some extent, show how western influences can be adapted to produce art that is totally Arab in essence. Sometimes, as in the case of Nasser Odeh, whose watercolours, oils and pastels can be seen at the Jordan Artists' Association premises in Jabal Weibdeh, they are oriental by the sheer dint of their subject matter.

At other times it is something in the style that gives the work its Middle Eastern flavour. With Kayyed Anz, whose work is now on exhibition at "The Gallery" in the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel, it is a mixture of both.

Odeh has long been known for his pastel work but at this exhibition it is his watercolours of Jordan's northern countryside that must take pride of place. In fresh, feathery light colours applied with confidently large strokes of the brush, Odeh has caught the vastness of the arching sky over the flat and empty landscapes, found around Irbid, that roll away into the distance. Odeh learns his watercolouring techniques while on course in Britain, but his colours — the yellows, greens, and terracottas of the foreground and the pale melting pinks, oranges, lemons and

purples of the ever widening skies — and the way he has applied them give his landscapes their distinctly local feel.

The most successful of Odeh's pastels bear much in common with these watercolours. Depicting the south of the country, these, in contrast with his other pastel work, whose heavier darker shades are applied in blocky strokes, are full of blended shades — yellows, salmon pinks, greens and ochres — that portray the endless reaches of the big, dusty landscapes of the region.

Odeh's oils on the other hand, much influenced as they are by the work of Nicolas de Staél, while good, do however lose a lot of the indigenous feel of his other work.

Kayyed Anz's subject matter like that of Odeh is taken from all he sees around him but unlike Odeh he paints not only the landscapes but also the villages and their inhabitants about their daily lives. In vivid Van Gogh-like colours, he catches the impression of a girl and her goat, the blocky houses rising up the hillside, while in the gentle grey of the pencil he draws more precisely the flock of sheep passing through a village, the man selling kerosene from his horse-drawn tank, the camels gathering all humps, necks, legs and tails. All are distinctly Jordanian images and are made even more so by the slightly stylised lit Amr

which is given great vitality by the hurried application of seemingly arbitrary colour and disarray of lines. Also good is the vase of flowers — depicted as a splash of scarlet and cyclamen next to which hangs a sober, bare light bulb.

Tanbouly's expressionistic-like figures are at times arresting. With a few lines and even less colour, he achieves striking compositions full of hints of light and shade that hold the attention while his witty portrayals of the violinists make one smile with pleasure.

As can be seen, it is not Tanbouly's universal subject matter that gives his work its unique Arabness, but rather the symbols he employs that seem to emerge from nowhere, having previously been part of something else.

Mamluk Jerusalem

THE World of Islam Festival Trust has announced the publication of *Mamluk Jerusalem*: an architectural study by the British School of Archaeology in Jeru-

salem.

From the middle of the thirteenth century to 1517 A.D. Jerusalem was ruled by the Mamluk sultans, whose domains stretched over most of the Levant and Egypt. Today, their architecture still characterises the Holy City, surrounding the exceptional presence of the earlier buildings of the Dome of the Rock and Al Aqsa Mosque, which are set apart within Al Haram Al Sharif.

This book records for the first time the total magnificence of design and the skill of the craftsmen of that period. After fourteen centuries of Islamic history, the studied elegance of these buildings still represents to many people throughout the world the continuing presence of Islam in this, the Holy City of the Prophet's Night Journey (Al Miraj) and the First Qibla.

This meticulous work, in which the architectural drawings have been prepared to precise standards, was begun by the British School of Archaeology in 1968 and completed in 1984. The work was directed for the most part by Dr. Michael Burgoine who has also researched and written the book. He was assisted in the field work by an extensive team of architects and scholars recruited by the School, who contributed their time and expertise during this period of sixteen years.

This edition represents a corpus of outstanding scholarship which will become the standard reference on the subject for all time, in a format and style commensurate with the special position which the city of Jerusalem holds in the three great monotheistic traditions — Publishers Press Release.

Scientists press search for life on other planets

By Christopher Hanson

Reuter

WASHINGTON — Reports of a huge flying saucer over Alaska not long ago have pointed up a space age paradox within the scientific community.

Many scientists are very sceptical about supposed sightings of unidentified flying objects (UFOs), but many of these same scholars believe the galaxy is teeming with intelligent life and support projects for the search for extraterrestrial intelligence, dubbed Seti.

Scientists with the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) have embarked on an official mission to expand vastly the scope of the search.

The Alaska incident was reported last November by Japan Air Lines pilot Kenji Terauchi, who said his plane was trailed for an hour by a walnut-shaped craft

twice as big as an aircraft carrier, with a broad brim at its centre and bright running lights.

He said the UFO stayed with him as he descended 4,000 feet and circled, and that his plane's weather radar picked it up.

The Federal Aviation Administration initially reported that it, too, had detected a craft on radar, but later said a malfunction may have created a duplicate radar image of the cargo plane itself.

The Alaska incident was widely dismissed by space experts as just another inconclusive episode.

Thousands of people including former President Jimmy Carter have reported seeing UFOs.

That has not shaken the scepticism among scientists like University of Virginia physicist James Trefil, who says there has never been an unambiguous case" in all these sightings.

Even so, Trefil told a recent conference at Washington's

Smithsonian Institution, the conventional wisdom among scientists also holds that "we are not alone."

Given the millions of stars in the Milky Way, the probability that many of them have planets with environments suitable to life, and the billions of years in which civilisations could have evolved, these scientists say it is likely the galaxy has many advanced civilisations.

Their estimates of how many range from one million to fewer than 100.

The operating theory behind Seti is that if advanced alien civilisations exist, they may be trying to communicate with other worlds by beaming radio signals into space — and radiotelescopes on Earth could pick up such signals.

U.S. scientists pioneered Seti starting in 1960 with physicist Frank Drake's "Ozma" project, named for a "Wizard of Oz".

He told Reuters NASA's search would be "tens of billions" of times more thorough than today's most advanced Seti probes.

Earthlings have sent out relatively few messages to possible aliens, although scientists say advanced civilisations could tell tell earth was inhabited from military radar and television rays leaking into space.

Scientists beamed an electronic greeting into space using a radiotelescope in Puerto Rico in 1974.

NASA's unmanned Pioneer 10 spacecraft carried a plaque with drawings of a nude man and woman and a space map showing earth's location, and Voyager 1 carried a disc with rock music including a Chuck Berry song, a message of friendship from then-U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, and samples of 60 languages.

Some scientists say receipt of

an alien message would be the most important event in human history and could result in mankind learning vast amounts from a more advanced culture.

But University of Virginia physicist Robert Rood sounded a note of warning in his book, "Are we alone?"

"The civilisation that blurs out its existence on interstellar beacons at the first opportunity may be like some early hominid descending from the trees and calling, 'here, kitty' to a sabre-toothed tiger," Rood wrote.

Some scientists, including Trefil, are sceptical about the possibility of intelligent alien civilisations.

"Where are they?" he asked. "If a single civilisation could colonise the galaxy in millions of years, and if billions of years have elapsed since the first such civilisation was supposed to arise, how can we explain the total lack

of evidence for (extraterrestrials) on earth?"

One theory is that the alien civilisations chose to put our solar system off limits as a kind of galactic zoo or nature reserve.

But Trefil discounts this: "What is the probability... that all the billions of individuals in each of the millions of galactic races, there is not a single poacher?"

Some say it is possible an alien civilisation is only now expanding into the galaxy and had not reached earth. But Trefil says that would be remarkable given that the history of man was "a blink of the eye on any galactic time scale."

But Trefil supports Seti research, which could lead scientists to conclude that man is alone in the universe after all. He said such a conclusion would be highly significant. It would mean that "we are special."

The limestone at the Valley of the Queen's end of the pockmarked hills opposite Thebes, an ancient capital of Egypt near modern Luxor, was not as hard as that in the Valley of the Kings.

Walls usually were painted instead of carved, some tombs were left unfinished, and others have the appearance of caves.

Queens of pharaonic Egypt had their own powers. Many were sisters of ruling pharaohs as well as their wives, commanding vast authority and respect because of their royal birth.

Inscriptions usually depict them as smaller than the pharaoh, however, and their tombs were not built on the same scale as those of their husbands. Normally, a chief wife had more power than wives married for political or personal reasons.

Earthquake in eastern U.S. probable, energy problems foreseen

By Randolph E. Schmid

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — There is a nearly 100 per cent chance of a serious earthquake striking the eastern United States during the next quarter-century, warns an engineer studying hazards to the nation's energy systems.

And if the tremor occurs, widespread destruction could result, including severe damage to the region's energy supply, says Dr. James E. Beavers, an engineer with Martin Marietta Energy Systems.

The probability of a destructive earthquake occurring somewhere in the eastern U.S. before the year 2000 can be considered better than 75 to 95 per cent, and before the year 2010 nearly 100 per cent," Beavers said.

It's "an almost sure thing.... We just don't know where or when," he said in an interview.

Beavers' warning is detailed in a new study of the earthquake hazard to energy systems, published by the American Association of Engineering Societies.

While the report estimated the likelihood of a major quake, it did not detail the damage potential beyond that to energy systems.

However, a serious earthquake obviously would result in severe destruction and many deaths, Beavers said.

Particularly vulnerable, he noted, are schools. Built largely with unreinforced brick and masonry, many deaths and injuries could result if a quake struck in the eastern states during daytime school hours, he said.

As for the energy systems, which were the focus of his study, Beavers noted that many gas and oil pipelines run close to earthquake hazard areas and could be damaged by ground shaking.

Railroad and river port facilities also are vulnerable, and fragile electrical systems could suffer serious damage, he noted.

While earthquakes were relatively common in the eastern states in the 17th, 18th and 19th

French team may have found unknown pharaonic tomb

By Mimi Mami

The Associated Press

CAIRO, Egypt — French experts working with technology they used on the Giza plateau near Cairo may have found an uncharted ancient tomb in southern Egypt's Valley of the Queen's, archaeological authorities report.

A statement signed by Ahmed Kadry, president of the Egyptian antiquities organisation, said a microgravimeter used by the French had found "an anomaly of density" in the earth "comparable with that created by known tombs."

The microgravimeter, a metal box the size and shape of an automobile battery, measures variations in underground densities by recording minute changes in the gravitational pull on a suspended weight.

These quakes have been estimated at between 8.4 and 8.8 on the Richter scale, which measures the energy released in a quake through ground motion. By comparison, the famous San Francisco quake of 1906 has been estimated at 8.3.

Tremors of 6.0 or more can cause serious damage in populated areas, and it is quakes of that magnitude on which Beavers focused.

In the Richter scale, each increase of one whole number indicates 10 times more ground motion and about 30 times more energy released in the quake. Thus, a quake measured at 8.0 involved 100 times more shaking and 900 times more energy than one of 6.0.

Beavers said other potential hazard areas in the east include Charleston, South Carolina, which suffered a destructive quake in 1886, as well as Boston, the Virginia-West Virginia border, along the St. Lawrence Valley in upstate New York and in parts of other midwestern and western states.

The problem in the east is potentially even greater than in California, where quakes are more frequent and get more attention. There, many buildings are designed for the stresses of quakes, while in the eastern states few are, he said.

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McEnroe overcomes Lendl

No. 1 arrives hours before from other tourney

INGLEWOOD, California (AP) — John McEnroe overcame a slow start to defeat Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia 4-6, 6-1, 6-4 in a championship challenge series tennis match at the Forum.

McEnroe, who got stronger as the match went on, broke Lendl to take a 4-3 lead in the final set when Lendl hit a forehand wide. He then held serve in the eighth and 10th games, aching Lendl for the final two points.

Lendl's only win in the second set came in the fourth game, but McEnroe said he thought he took command of the match by breaking Lendl two games earlier.

"When I broke him in the second game of the (second) set, from that point on I felt I really had control of the match," McEnroe said.

Lendl broke McEnroe in the third game of the opening set with a backhand, cross-court service return. Both players held serve the rest of the set.

Lendl arrived hours before the match from Key Biscayne, Florida, where he competed over the weekend in the International Players Championship.

The match, which lasted 1 hour, 38 minutes, was the third in a series of seven challenge matches at the Forum. The overall



John McEnroe ... getting back to old form
of Czechoslovakia, and McEnroe beat Stefan Edberg of Sweden in the second match in January.

Dutch to use passes to curb violence

THE HAGUE (R) — All Dutch professional soccer clubs will introduce membership cards from next season to control entry to games where the risk of crowd trouble is high, the Dutch football association (KNVB) said Tuesday.

The chairman of the Netherlands' 18 First Division teams agreed on the move in response to a recent upsurge in crowd trouble, particularly rioting at a match between Den Haag and Ajax Amsterdam in the Hague 10 days ago.

"We've decided to bring in these passes. Now we have to work out how to do it and how to finance it," KNVB spokesman Geert Stolk told Reuters. He said about one million people attend Dutch soccer matches each season.

He said the 100 per cent membership scheme would enable clubs to keep a tight control on all fans, although the cards would be used only for "high-risk" games involving teams whose supporters are most notorious.

It is not yet clear how the list of "bad boys" will be drawn up, but Ajax, Den Haag and Feyenoord Rotterdam fans are widely considered to have the worst reputation.

The KNVB must formally approve the pass plan at a general meeting in May.

But Theo Aalbers, head of FC Utrecht, said his and other clubs with relatively well-behaved supporters would feel discriminated against if their fans were barred.

However, it has yet to be decided whether all visiting fans will be banned from "high-risk"

venues or admitted if they have identity cards.

English First Division Luton introduced a membership card system this season and have been severely criticised because away supporters are excluded.

The Dutch association's safety officer Rob De Bakker, who has visited Luton and studied the club's experience, is already working on the plan and is likely to conduct a limited experiment this season with some clubs.

The KNVB says it has been promised some government money to help fund the scheme.

Last month former international Johann Cruyff, now Ajax's trainer, launched a \$190,000 anti-violence campaign urging would-be troublemakers to "kick a ball, not your club."

Three days later he found himself trying to calm fans who rioted in The Hague in some of the worst football violence the Netherlands has seen.

Fourty people were injured in the fighting and during police baton charges. The game was abandoned at halftime.

Overweight Foreman wins sluggish comeback bout

SACRAMENTO, California (R) — Former heavyweight champion George Foreman, looking overweight and slow, returned to the ring after nearly 10 years to stop journeyman Steve Zouski with 13 seconds left in the fourth round.

The 39-year-old Foreman, weighing 267 pounds (121 kilograms), was unable to put the 32-year-old American Zouski on the canvas, but hit him repeatedly, forcing American referee Hank Elespuru to stop the fight.

Zouski, who once went four rounds with current World Boxing Association-World Boxing Council heavyweight champion Mike Tyson, was nothing more than a punching bag for Foreman, who was fighting Monday night for the first time since March 17, 1977.

Foreman had a 55-pound weight advantage (25 kilogramme) over Zouski and used his superior strength to stalk his opponent around the ring.

Foreman had Zouski wobbling in the fourth round, but couldn't come through with a knockout punch.

"I hit the guy with a left hook and gave him time to recover. Can you imagine that?" Foreman said. "After 10 years you do crazy things like that."

Zouski was never able to hurt Foreman at any time in the fight, although he connected with a couple of good punches to the head.

Foreman seemed satisfied with his return, and said afterwards that his goal was still to fight for the heavyweight championship.

British fight promoter Micky Duff said he was impressed with Foreman's return to the ring.

Foreman had a 55-pound weight

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UEFA decides to leave ban on English clubs

BERNE (R) — The European Football Union (UEFA) rejected an English request to lift an indefinite ban on English clubs from European competitions imposed in the aftermath of rioting at the 1980 European Cup final.

In a statement, UEFA's executive committee said: "It was necessary to wait another year and see how the situation would develop."

"The English clubs will thus not be able to participate in the 1981-82 UEFA season."

England may play in Belgian EC tourney

Meanwhile in Brussels, English players may appear in a soccer tournament in Belgium next year for the first time since their clubs were banned indefinitely from European competition after the 1980 Heysel Stadium tragedy.

The organizers of a new indoor championship featuring the league champions of the 12 European Community (EC) member states, including one from Bri-

tain, said English players could be invited to take part.

The tournament is the brainchild of wealthy Italian businessman Gerardo Fiorilli, who told Reuters: "I wanted to promote Europe in another way than with dairy prices or farm prices."

The Belgian Soccer Union is prepared to give permission in the project; Belgian soccer chief Albert Roosens said.

Fiorilli said he intended to invite an all-British team comprising players from the four British football associations, but first must complete negotiations with all the national governing bodies.

The Belgian government extended UEFA's ban on English clubs to all British teams, although they granted permission earlier this year for Scotland to play a European championship qualifying game in Belgium on April 1.

Roosens, secretary-general of the Belgian Soccer Union, said he had no objections to helping stage the event as long as the union was not held financially liable.

Spectators asked to keep clear in Portuguese Rally

ESTORIL, Portugal (R) — Organisers of the Portuguese Motor Rally starting today have appealed to spectators to keep clear of the routes after two people were killed in an accident during last year's event.

The third rally of 13 in the World Championship opens with a special stage of four laps at the Estoril Autodrome which has replaced the traditional Sintra Mountain section where the two spectators were killed when a car ploughed into a crowd after skidding on a sharp bend.

The major works teams pulled out in protest against what they described as poor crowd control measures, and this year's organisers decided to drop the Sintra leg as well as appealing to spectators to keep well clear of the routes.

Finland's Markku Aleen, four times winner of the Portuguese Rally, will pit his Lancia against St. Etienne in central France, covering the 203 kilometres (127 miles) in five hours, 28-minutes, 38-seconds. He held off the charges of Ireland's Sean Kelly and Britain's Sean Yates.

Kelly is seeking his sixth straight victory in the Paris-Nice event. With the aid of a five-second bonus for his second place, he moved within striking distance of the overall leader, Ireland's Stephen Roche.

Roche finished in the pack, but all were credited with the same time as Planckaert. He held on to the white jersey of the leader.

Wednesday's section is 244 kilometres (153 miles) to Mount Ventoux, which includes a difficult mountain climb.

Italian captain fined for kicking ball boy

MILAN, Italy (R) — Argentine defender Daniel Passarella has been fined five million lire (\$3,500) by Internazionale Milan for kicking a 16-year-old ball boy during a match in Sampdoria on Sunday, officials said.

Former Argentine World Cup-winning captain Passarella kicked out at Maurizio Piana after he was apparently slow to retrieve the ball in the closing minutes of the Italian First Division game, which the Genoa team won 3-1.

"Internazionale has decided to fine the player five million lire," Inter President Ernesto Pellegrini said. "The money will be given as a study scholarship to the boy."

Passarella, who publicly apologised to the boy's father, is likely to face further disciplinary action when the soccer authorities meet later this week.

Belgian Planckaert takes lead in Paris-Nice cycling

ST. ETIENNE, France (AP) — Belgium's Eddy Planckaert held on in a final sprint to capture the second stage of the Paris-Nice cycling race Tuesday.

Planckaert took the section from Chalon-Sur-Saone to St. Etienne in central France, covering the 203 kilometres (127 miles) in five hours, 28-minutes, 38-seconds. He held off the charges of Ireland's Sean Kelly and Britain's Sean Yates.

Kelly is seeking his sixth straight victory in the Paris-Nice event. With the aid of a five-second bonus for his second place, he moved within striking distance of the overall leader, Ireland's Stephen Roche.

Roche finished in the pack, but all were credited with the same time as Planckaert. He held on to the white jersey of the leader.

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American NBA roundup

Bucks surge to beat Suns

straight, were paced by Miles Woodson with 23 points before he was ejected with two technical fouls in the fourth quarter. Teammate Benoit Benjamin also was assessed a pair of technical fouls and was ejected.

The Lakers posted their 13th victory in 15 games against the cross-town rivals since the Clippers moved to Los Angeles from San Diego at the start of the 1980-81 season.

In Atlanta, the Hawks won their seventh straight game as Kevin Willis scored 30 points and Dominique Wilkins 27 against Chicago.

Willis, Wilkins and Glenn Rivers, who had 22 points and 10 assists, combined for all of the Hawks' points in a 10-2 streak late in the game that gave them the lead for good.

Michael Jordan had 31 points and Charles Oakley finished with 25 points and 19 rebounds for Chicago.

At Indianapolis, John Long scored 42 points, including 13 straight in one stretch of the fourth quarter, when the Indiana Pacers outscored Utah 32-17.

Utah was led by Darrell Griffith with 27 points and Karl Malone with 24 points and 17 rebounds.

The Clippers, losers of five

Soviets capture honours in opening pairs skating

SHANGHAI, China (R) — Soviet pairs skaters won the first two events in the 1981 World Figure Skating Championships.

Americans Jill Watson and Peter Osgood, ninth last year and

this time on their way to a sixth place overall, were a surprise third. They collected 1.2 points.

The men's singles competition began earlier with Alexander Fadeev finishing first with 0.6 points in his bid to win the title he claimed in 1983.

American Brian Boitano, who won the gold medal last year in Geneva, was second with 1.2 points.

Wilt Chamberlain's 100 points in a game record still stands after twenty-five years



Wilt "the Stilt" Chamberlain sinks a basket using his characteristic finger roll, playing for the Philadelphia Warriors over two decades ago.

About the only thing the Knicks could do was to try to salvage some pride by preventing Chamberlain from scoring 100.

Chamberlain said the Knicks tried to do this by holding the ball until the last two or three seconds on the 24-second shot clock and they were told to foul whoever brought the ball up court before he could get it to me.

But Chamberlain was too big and quick for the Knicks, so they fouled him to prevent him from getting easy baskets.

Guerin, the Knicks' leading scorer with 39 points that night, said he remembered no specific instructions regarding Chamberlain from coach Eddie Donovan.

"Sure, we fouled Wilt a lot, but that was the weakest part of his game. But the game became a

joke after awhile. We just wanted to get it over with."

The Knicks' Darrill Imhoff, three inches (7.6 centimetres) shorter than the "Stilt," had the job of trying to stop Chamberlain.

"It was a nightmare," Imhoff said after the game. "He was awfully fast, and I couldn't keep up with him. He must have scored 40 points off me, then I fouled our early in the fourth quarter."

New York's strategy of fouling Chamberlain backfired; he made 28 of 32 free-throw attempts. He was a 31 per cent free-throw shooter for his career.

Chamberlain said the Knicks' attempts to stop him made him more determined to reach 100.

"When it became obvious that they no longer were trying to win and just trying to stop me, I thought that was ridiculous," Chamberlain said in a telephone interview. "That made me want to do it more. My teammates said they were going to get me the ball at any cost."

No one seems to know for sure how Wilt scored his 100th point. Some say it was a dunk; others say a jump shot. Even Chamberlain remembers two versions.

In his autobiography, written in 1973, he said he scored on a dunk. Today, he recalls it came on a "middle-distance jumper."

There is no film of the game to clarify the issue.

When the ball went through the hoop, fans poured onto the floor, some trying and failing to yank the precious ball from Chamberlain's hands.

Chamberlain, who had taken 63 shots from the floor and made 36, was embarrassed by those numbers.

He looked at the stat sheet in the locker room and couldn't believe it," teammate Al Attles said. "We had to buoy him up and say it was OK to shoot as many times as you can make 36."

Back in the arena, the scoreboard clock showed 7:45.

In the excitement, they forgot to finish the game.

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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets on Tuesday.

One sterling	1.5853/63	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3345/50	Canadian dollar
	1.8757/85	West German marks
	2.0978/88	Dutch guilders
	1.5647/57	Swiss francs
	38.45/48	Belgian francs
6.1800/30		French francs
1319.5/1320.5		Italian lire
153.70/80		Japanese yen
6.4769/810		Swedish crowns
6.9950/7.000		Norwegian crowns
6.9825/75		Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	405.50/405.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equity prices showed a firmer bias in late trading in the wake of a London evening newspaper opinion poll which showed an increase in the ruling Conservative Party's lead over the Labour Party.

Dealers said trading was relatively thin after initial profit-taking and technical selling ahead of next week's U.K. budget with the thin trading conditions making for the exaggerated moves of many issues.

Monday's ½-point cut in U.K. base rates was already discounted but the prospect of a further cut and optimism for a tax cutting budget helped to underpin the market, dealers added.

The early nine point fall on Wall Street, however, tended to dampen the early afternoon run up and 1530 GMT the FTSE 100 was just 4.1 points higher at 1,977.8 after a high of 1,986.4 at 1202 GMT and an early low of 1,965.7.

Many dealers expect shares to hold around current levels in the near term but they anticipate a fairly spectacular rally around the time of next week's budget.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, MAR. 11, 1987

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This is a day to accept delays that are taking place. Attend to whatever problems can be handled at the moment and put off long-range goals for now.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You are anxious to put a special talent across, but this is not the right time to be aggressive.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You do not understand how to straighten out a home affair, so postpone any action on this.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You may get a letter that brings you confusion, so delay in answering it until you understand more.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Don't do anything careless about finances. Avoid that person who gives unwanted advice.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) You feel depressed and want to do something foolish to try to solve a personal matter, but keep cool and calm.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A personal worry should not stop you from handling outside matters. Try not to hurt the feelings of your mate.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Don't rely on a usually generous person who is not in a position to help you today. Exercise patience now.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You had better go along with the expectations of a bigwig if you want to gain the benefits you expect.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Complete your difficult duties today. Get your fine ideas into motion and make progress now.

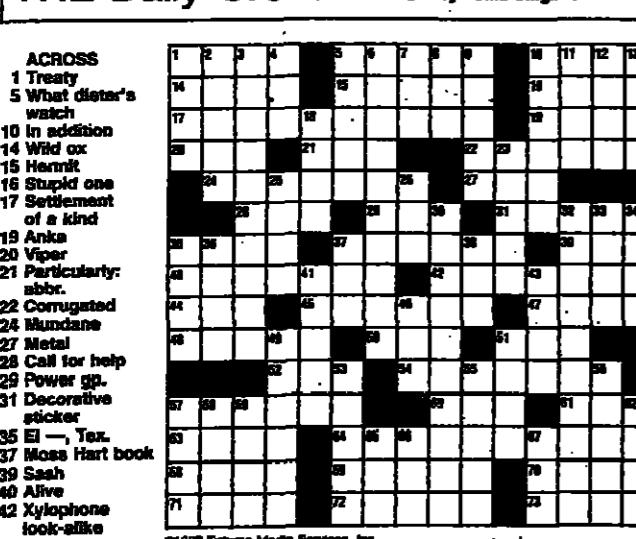
CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You have an annoying responsibility to handle, but get to it and stop making up excuses.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You want to get out of following a conservative higher-up, but this could bring trouble.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Although the situation around your home is hardly as you want it to be, don't make any changes.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he, or she, will be very magnetic, but will expect others to go to extremes to please him, or her, so teach this one to become more fair and cooperative. When your progeny does something that is exceptionally fine, don't be stingy with much-deserved praise.

THE Daily Crossword



Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

6 Smug	10 Canine	14 DIO
7 "Miserables"	11 Minestrone	15 Tally
8 Uplift	12 Minestrone	16 REPEL, MAN, REEF
9 Towering	13 Just	17 DEBES, STAT
10 Fertile earth	18 Socks fix	18 WILLOW, WILLOW, WILLOW
11 Just	20 Document	19 ETTIE, CLOSET, KEN
12 Minestrone	21 Addition	20 SAFE, PRIDE, EVERT
13 Just	22 Space	21 GARE, ALE
14 DIO	23 Ago soon	22 REPROUD, STRIKE, HOLE
15 Tally	24 Upstand	23 IRATE, GLEAN, DEEP
16 REPEL, MAN, REEF	25 Congratulate	24 DIMS, FILATE, ELSE
17 DEBES, STAT	26 Rhyme scheme	25 ENS, BASED, ESS
18 ETTIE, CLOSET, KEN	27 Ananas	26 TENS
19 WILLOW, WILLOW	28 Tempo	27 FORTHWIT
20 SAFE, PRIDE, EVERT	29 Dress shape	28 — — — — —
21 GARE, ALE	30 Move slowly	29 — — — — —
22 REPROUD, STRIKE, HOLE	31 Villain's toe	30 — — — — —
23 IRATE, GLEAN, DEEP	32 Playful	31 — — — — —
24 DIMS, FILATE, ELSE	33 Rhyme scheme	32 — — — — —
25 ENS, BASED, ESS	34 Ananas	33 — — — — —
26 TENS	35 Tempo	34 — — — — —
27 FORTHWIT	36 — — — — —	35 — — — — —
28 — — — — —	37 — — — — —	36 — — — — —
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44 — — — — —	53 — — — — —	52 — — — — —
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47 — — — — —	56 — — — — —	55 — — — — —
48 — — — — —	57 — — — — —	56 — — — — —
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50 — — — — —	59 — — — — —	58 — — — — —
51 — — — — —	60 — — — — —	59 — — — — —
52 — — — — —	61 — — — — —	60 — — — — —
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57 — — — — —	66 — — — — —	65 — — — — —
58 — — — — —	67 — — — — —	66 — — — — —
59 — — — — —	68 — — — — —	67 — — — — —
60 — — — — —	69 — — — — —	68 — — — — —
61 — — — — —	70 — — — — —	69 — — — — —
62 — — — — —	71 — — — — —	70 — — — — —
63 — — — — —	72 — — — — —	71 — — — — —
64 — — — — —	73 — — — — —	72 — — — — —
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66 — — — — —	75 — — — — —	74 — — — — —
67 — — — — —	76 — — — — —	75 — — — — —
68 — — — — —	77 — — — — —	76 — — — — —
69 — — — — —	78 — — — — —	77 — — — — —
70 — — — — —	79 — — — — —	78 — — — — —
71 — — — — —	80 — — — — —	79 — — — — —
72 — — — — —	81 — — — — —	80 — — — — —
73 — — — — —	82 — — — — —	81 — — — — —
74 — — — — —	83 — — — — —	82 — — — — —
75 — — — — —	84 — — — — —	83 — — — — —
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79 — — — — —	88 — — — — —	87 — — — — —
80 — — — — —	89 — — — — —	88 — — — — —
81 — — — — —	90 — — — — —	89 — — — — —
82 — — — — —	91 — — — — —	90 — — — — —
83 — — — — —	92 — — — — —	91 — — — — —
84 — — — — —	93 — — — — —	92 — — — — —
85 — — — — —	94 — — — — —	93 — — — — —
86 — — — — —	95 — — — — —	94 — — — — —
87 — — — — —	96 — — — — —	95 — — — — —
88 — — — — —	97 — — — — —	96 — — — — —
89 — — — — —	98 — — — — —	97 — — — — —
90 — — — — —	99 — — — — —	98 — — — — —
91 — — — — —	100 — — — — —	99 — — — — —
92 — — — — —	101 — — — — —	100 — — — — —
93 — — — — —	102 — — — — —	101 — — — — —
94 — — — — —	103 — — — — —	102 — — — — —
95 — — — — —	104 — — — — —	103 — — — — —
96 — — — — —	105 — — — — —	104 — — — — —
97 — — — — —	106 — — — — —	105 — — — — —
98 — — — — —	107 — — — — —	106 — — — — —
99 — — — — —	108 — — — — —	107 — — — — —
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101 — — — — —	110 — — — — —	109 — — — — —
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103 — — — — —	112 — — — — —	111 — — — — —
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119 — — — — —	128 — — — — —	127 — — — — —
120 — — — — —	129 — — — — —	128 — — — — —
121 — — — — —	130 — — — — —	129 — — — — —
122 — — — — —	131 — — — — —	130 — — — — —
123 — — — — —	132 — — — — —	131 — — — — —
124 — — — — —	133 — — — — —	132 — — — — —
125 — — — — —	134 — — — — —	133 — — — — —
126 — — — — —	135 — — — — —	134 — — — — —
127 — — — — —	136 — — — — —	135 — — — — —
128 — — — — —	137 — — — — —	136 — — — — —
129 — — — — —	138 — — — — —	

Cruz resignation called a blow to long term U.S. contra aid

WASHINGTON (R) — Moderate Nicaraguan rebel leader Arturo Cruz's decision to resign is a potentially crippling blow to both rebel cooperation and long-term U.S. military aid, according to congressmen and rebel officials.

Cruz announced in Costa Rica that he would resign from the three-member directorate of the United Nicaraguan Opposition (UNO), the rebel umbrella group.

He said his effort to bring more Nicaraguan opposition groups into the rebel movement and to place its forces under civilian control "has been exhausted."

Cruz — a former banker and one-time ambassador to Washington for Nicaragua's Sandinista government — has been regarded as a moderate leader who commands the broadest sup-

port in the U.S. Congress. In Washington, opposition Democrats said his resignation would bolster their drive to cut off U.S. military aid to the rebels, although they said it would not stop the release of \$40 million in the next few months.

Senator Christopher Dodd, a leading opponent of U.S. aid to the so-called contra rebels, said Cruz's resignation would increase opposition from congressmen whose support depends on democratic reform of the rebel movement.

But Sen. Dodd and other Democrats said Cruz's resignation would increase the chances of defeating Mr. Reagan's re-

quest for \$105 million in aid for the rebels next year.

In Miami, rebel officials said Cruz's departure would deepen the crisis in their ranks and said they also feared it might jeopardize future aid to the U.S.-backed movement.

"With Cruz gone, some people in Washington will accuse us once again of being undemocratic," a senior rebel official said.

Some senior rebel officials said Cruz's resignation appeared to have been triggered by fierce opposition from conservatives to proposed reforms at a meeting of UNO's general assembly over the weekend in San Jose, Costa Rica.

In a major setback for the Nicaraguan rebel movement, Costa Rica has announced that the rebels will no longer be allowed to use this country as a public meeting-place.

"Arturo Cruz has just disco-

3 killed in Bangladesh university bomb blast

DHAKA (R) — Two more students died Tuesday of injuries from a bomb blast which killed a student leader and provoked hundreds of bomb explosions across Bangladesh Tuesday.

The blast at Dhaka University Monday night killed the student leader instantly and wounded eight others.

Hospital doctors told Reuters two of the eight died Tuesday in the operating theatre and the other six were critically ill.

Outraged by Monday's killing, students earlier Tuesday exploded hundreds of bombs as a protest strike over bus fares turned into a campaign against President Hossain Mohammad Ershad.

Police said no one was hurt by the home-made explosives planted by students but three vehicles were damaged in Chittagong and a government office was set on fire in Rajshahi.

Banks, shops and non-government offices were closed and all vehicles in the capital, Dhaka, were off the streets during the eight-hour stoppage. Trains

moved irregularly but airport officials said planes left on schedule on domestic routes.

The strike called by opposition students and backed by the Bangladeshi Nationalist Party (BNP) to protest against higher transport fares turned into an anti-government violence after student leader Mahbubul Haq Bablu was killed and eight others hurt in an explosion at Dhaka University.

Police said Bablu, general secretary of the BNP student wing, was killed by a bomb which he and his colleagues were making to use in the strike.

BNP leader Begum Khaleda Zia described Bablu's death as "new conspiracy by the government to annihilate its political opponents."

"This will give us strength to turn our grief into a determination to oust this illegal government," she told a party rally, while hailing the strike a success.

Deputy Prime Minister Abdur Matin, who is also home minister, told parliament Monday night he would soon place a full report before the house on the blast.

Australia warns against Pacific ties with Soviets

SYDNEY (AP) — Australia has warned it may get tough with Pacific island nations that sign fishing agreements with the Soviet Union, Radio Australia reported Tuesday.

The radio quoted an unidentified foreign affairs source in its report.

The report follows last week's visit by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, the highest-ranking Kremlin official to tour Australia.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman contacted by the Associated Press did not deny the story, but declined any comment.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke said after the visit he was not clear on Soviet intentions in the region, despite Mr. Shevardnadze's assurances that Moscow seeks only to upgrade its commercial activities.

Australia, backed by the United States, repeatedly has warned that Soviet efforts could destabilise the region and inevitably lead to spying on nations that have a combined population of 2 million.

In January, the Soviet Union signed a \$1.5 million fishing agreement with Vanuatu, 2,250 kilometres north east of Australia. The pact includes access to

the island nation's ports. Kiribati was the first South Pacific nation to sign a fishing deal, but the one-year agreement lapsed last October after a disagreement over renewal of \$1.7 million in license fees.

The Tongan Minister for Defence and Foreign Affairs, Crown Prince Tupouto'a, was in Moscow for trade talks last month. Radio Australia reported that Mr. Shevardnadze said a fishing agreement was also discussed.

During a visit to Tonga last year, Tupouto'a told Australia's Foreign Minister Bill Hayden that his country had no economically viable fishery resources.

Australia is the biggest aid donor in the region. It currently provides more than \$200 million in aid annually to Papua New Guinea. Under the current five-year plan, the smaller island nations will share in a similar amount.

Radio Australia said the suggestion that aid sanctions could be used to block Soviet incursions reflects the concern now felt in Canberra. It said nine of the 11 fully independent nations in the region rely on Australian aid and, to a lesser extent, on New Zealand for their economic survival.

The administration of President Ronald Reagan repeatedly has criticised the Pakistani programme.

Pravda cites failure of Shultz visit to China

MOSCOW (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz failed to settle differences between Washington and Peking during a visit to China this month, the Communist Party daily Pravda said Tuesday.

It said Mr. Shultz had sought to woo Peking by advertising capitalism during the five-day visit but China had stressed its independence and was striving to maintain a balanced relationship with the United States and the Soviet Union.

Differences had been expressed over U.S. restrictions on imports from China, certain areas of foreign policy and Pravda's relations with Moscow.

Policeman, shopkeeper killed in Punjab attacks

NEW DELHI (R) — Two assailants, believed to have been Sikhs extremists, shot dead a Sikh police official near the Punjabi town of Jullundur Tuesday, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported.

PTI said that subinspector Mohinder Singh was killed in a village near Jullundur as he was going to work.

PTI also reported that a Sikh shopkeeper identified as Valsa Singh was shot dead by three men

Monday night in Faridkot district. Another man was injured in a separate incident.

Police said the attacks were part of a violent campaign conducted by extremists for an independent Sikh homeland. About 150 people have been killed this year.

Armed men killed an imprisoned supporter of India's ruling party and freed seven Communist supporters from a jail in Bihar state, PTI reported Monday.

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